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COLONY TAKEN OUT OF ITS STRIDE New Currency Proclamations Discovers Chinese Unprepared

Black Dragon Round-Up

TOKYO, SEPT. 13. GENERAL MACARTHUR TODAY ORDERED THE ARREST OF THE SEVEN TOP MEN IN THE BLACK DRAGON SOCIETY AND DISSOLVED THE ORGANIZATION BY STERN DECREE. THE SEVEN INCLUDE ONE CABINET MEMBER, TAKETORA OGATA.

The Japanese cabinet met today for possible action to purge its Black Dragon member while Premier Higashikuni advised cabinet to examine past records to see if they are satisfactory to MacArthur.

Japanese sources said the organization disbanded in August.

Admiral Shigetora Shimada, who directed the Pearl Harbour attack to open the war, has been apprehended by American forces. —Associated Press.

U.S. INVESTIGATION

The House Committee on un-American actions has disclosed that it has decided on an investigation of the Japanese Black Dragon Society within the United States. Members said that they would ask General MacArthur to send to Washington confiscated files of the Society. —Wireless.

KURODA MYSTIFIED

Lieutenant-General Shigenori Kuroda, highest Japanese commander in the Philippines from 1943 to 1944, and No. 13 on the list of war criminals, told United Press in his home on the outskirts of Tokyo, that he did not know why he was accused of war crimes, but was ready to surrender.

Japan lost because of dissensions between Army and Navy on industrial strength, and failure to hold the Marianas and the Philippines, he said, adding that he knew of no incidents during his command in the Philippines warranting indictment. —Wireless.

Bristol Car Thrill

For 15 minutes on Thursday, seven people cheated death as their car hung suspended over a 30-foot chasm.

Between them and death was a quarter-inch thick length of wire—the only strand that held when their car crashed through a fence on the road between Bristol and Weston Supermare.

In the car was Charles Tuplin, of Hill Street, Bristol, his wife, her sister, her niece and three young children.

As the car crashed through the fence, a strand of wire looped itself around the back wheel, holding the car with the other three wheels over the edge of the chasm.

A lorry-load of sailors came along, and one of them, leaning over the edge of the chasm, hitched a rope to the back axle and fastened it to the naval lorry.

One by one the occupants were helped out and the car was then hoisted back on to the road. —Reuter.

CLOTHING FAMINE

London, Sept. 13. A clothing famine chiefly of cotton goods faces the middle and Far East. Lancashire is, however, unable to supply these goods owing to shortage of labour and raw materials. —Reuter.

STILL USING YEN FOR MONEY: FIRST PHASES

A BEWILDERED HONG KONG, TAKEN COMPLETELY OUT OF ITS STRIDE YESTERDAY BY THE NEW CURRENCY PROCLAMATION, WHICH, BY BROAD INFERENCE, DECREED THE JAPANESE MILITARY YEN TO BE WORTHLESS AS LEGAL TENDER, HAD NOT, LAST EVENING, BY ANY MEANS RECOVERED ITS POISE, ALTHOUGH THE SITUATION HAD BEEN RENDERED SOMEWHAT EASIER BY THE DEVELOPMENT OF "BLACK MARKET" OPERATIONS WHEREBY DAILY NECESSARIES PASSED HANDS FOR MILITARY YEN.

GOVERNMENT'S PLANS TO GET LARGE AMOUNTS OF THE NEW H.K. DOLLAR CURRENCY SWIFTLY INTO CIRCULATION WERE NOT FACILITATED BY THE CHRISTENING WHICH THE WEATHER ELECTED TO GIVE TO THE NEW CURRENCY. A TORRENTIAL DOWNPOUR ALL MORNING, INTERFERING IN A VARIETY OF WAYS, NOR WAS THERE MUCH INDICATION OF MARKED CO-OPERATION BY EMPLOYERS OF LABOUR, OTHER THAN GOVERNMENT. THE AMOUNTS PAID OVER THE COUNTER TO PRIVATE BUSINESS DIRECTORS BY THE BANKS, WAS SMALL BY COMPARISON WITH THE SUMS HANDLED BY GOVERNMENT AND ESSENTIAL SERVICE HEADS.

All indications were that the process of establishing the H.K. dollar as a freely circulating medium throughout the Colony will probably take longer than Government anticipated, while there were signs that the process may be further protracted unless larger volumes of subsidiary coinage and ten-cent notes make their appearance.

TEMPORARY PHASE

Meantime, the mass of the Chinese population, having nothing else to use for money, continued to make use of the Japanese Military Yen—following a temporary phase during which transactions of any kind virtually ceased.

Generally speaking, prices in terms of yen rose fairly sharply, but there were curious fluctuations in the course of the day in the "unofficial exchange rate" between the yen and the H.K. dollar. The ruling rate in the early part of the day was around Y.300 to H.K.\$1. This dropped later to Y.250 and fell progressively until in the evening optimists were quoting between Y.140 and Y.170.

STRANGE BELIEF

Behind this tendency, apparently, was a strange belief possibly fostered by interested quarters, that the last has not been said, and that although the Yen is no longer legal tender, some measure to redeem the notes at a rate better than the black market quotation is still on the cards.

Reaction among the Chinese population generally was one of shocked surprise and distress but beyond a mild demonstration at the office of a Chinese newspaper which carried a misleading headline, no incident occurred.

Confronted with an unpleasant prospect, the majority of the bigger shops adopted the simplest course and closed their doors for the day. Many restaurants and eating-houses began the same way, though some resumed operation later in the day when it became evident that the yen had claimed its own short breathing-space before disappearing from the market.

PRICE PROBLEM

The acute difficulty—one that had been anticipated, but about which virtually nothing could be done beyond fixing the price of rice to establish some sort of yardstick—arose from a sense of complete bewilderment in the matter of adjusting the yen prices of commodities to the H.K. dollar standard without clue to a reasonable "rate of exchange."

Many small street dealers insisted upon quoting in yen, for cigarettes and the like, because they could not trust themselves not to charge too "cheaply" in H.K. dollars.

A further hitch occurred in getting the new money into circulation as the result of some misunderstanding between Government officials and the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation. Attempts to clarify the situation last evening were unfortunate.

ately impossible, but it was quite evident at the Bank that officials there were not so ready to disburse cash to clients as Government officials, at Thursday night's press conference, indicated might be expected.

Government anticipated that the Bank would pay to any client applying the sum of \$200 as an advance without reference to the state of his account in December, 1941. The Bank was not prepared to extend credit. There was no question of temporary accommodation.

The banks will be open to-day between 10 a.m. and noon to resume the issue of currency, and large employers of labour are again urged to obtain funds, as Government has done, and make immediate payments to their employees in H.K. dollars.

Shopkeepers and hawkers in Kowloon yesterday were doing their utmost to pick up as much Hong Kong currency as possible for their wares.

Good-quality Japanese cigarettes were being sold at one Hong Kong dollar per packet, the shortage of dime and nickel pieces working to prevent a further drop of prices into cents.

The Military Yen was still accepted, the exchange being anything from 240 to 400 yen to a Hong Kong dollar.

Bicyclists were asking fares of five Hong Kong dollars or 200 yen for a trip from the Star Ferry pier to Kowloon Tong!

Peanut oil was priced at H.K.\$16 per catty and pork at 10 dollars.

PORTER'S HEROISM

A LEEDS RAILWAY PORTER SAVED A SOLDIER FROM DEATH UNDER THE WHEELS ON THURSDAY BY JUMPING FROM THE PLATFORM AND LYING ON TOP OF HIM.

A soldier on 28 days' leave slipped from the platform at Halbeck station, near Leeds, as the train came in.

He tried to scramble back, but porter Albert Rhodes, of Watlass Street, realised that he could not escape in time, so he jumped down and lay on top of the soldier to keep him still.

When the train pulled away from the platform, Rhodes and the soldier scrambled up unhurt. —Reuter.

ANOTHER MONEY TANGLE

Lisbon, Sept. 13.—All Norwegian bank notes in Portugal must be handed in to the Norwegian Legation before October 8 says a communique issued by the bank of Portugal. The statement says payments in Norwegian currency will no longer be legal. —Reuter.

SHANGHAI CURRENCY SCRAMBLE

Shanghai, Sept. 13. Scenes recalling the inflation of the German Mark in the early nineteen twenties occurred here yesterday when there was a hectic rush to get rid of the Central Reserve Bank notes issued on behalf of the former puppet government in Nanking although it was officially announced that these notes would continue to circulate for the time being pending the decision on the rate at which they will be exchanged.

Panic-stricken shoppers, many of them carrying their cash in suitcases and satchels, flocked to the banks to exchange their money before the puppet currency.

The general opinion of the local banks is that if losses involved in changing over from puppet to national currency should prove too great, Shanghai might suffer a crushing economic blow which would react unfavourably on China as a whole. —Reuter.

Commandos Out In N.T.

TROOP-TRAINS OF THE 5TH COMMANDO BRIGADE LEFT TSMISHATSUI STATION FOR THE NEW TERRITORIES AT 10.30 A.M. YESTERDAY MORNING IN A DOWNPOUR OF RAIN. THE PRINCIPAL DESTINATION BEING FANLING.

They detrained at this station to assume charge of the disarming of some 600 Japanese soldiers, who were meekly lined-up in an orderly file awaiting developments.

The Japanese were entrained and dispatched back to Yau-matli Railway Station, from which point they were marched to Shamshui-poo Internment Camp.

The soldiers were first stripped and searched for articles that had been looted or for anything in the nature of "escape apparatus."

They carried back with them to Shamshui-poo a large amount of luggage.

The total number of Japanese at Shamshui-poo Camp is now in the vicinity of the 7,000 mark. Exact figures were unavailable, but it is understood that Shamshui-poo may have to hold more yet.

The present internment scheme reserves Whitfield Barracks for civilian Japanese internees.

London, Sept. 13. The British motor industry has been able to accept the first export order which comes from South Africa. The contract is valued at 2,000,000 Pounds Sterling. The contract is valued at 2,000,000 Pounds Sterling. —Reuter.

DUTY-FREE CIGARETTES

London, Sept. 13. To prevent misunderstanding regarding the destination to which duty free gift parcels of tobacco and cigarettes may still be sent the Board of Trade has announced that the only Army Commands to which parcels may now be addressed are The South East Asia Command.

There is no change in the arrangements by which parcels may still be sent to naval personnel in ships. —Reuter.

IS HITLER DEAD?

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE AUTHORITIES REVEALED YESTERDAY IN FRANKFURT THAT HITLER'S FOUR PERSONAL PHYSICIANS, WHO ARE NOW IN AMERICAN HANDS, HAVE SWORN THAT HE WAS ALIVE, BUT IN "VERY POOR CONDITION" LATE IN APRIL.

Brigadier Edwin Siber, Chief Intelligence officer of the United States forces in the European theatre, said that although the majority of evidence points to Hitler being dead, military intelligence is still operating on the theory that he is still alive until proved beyond all doubt that he is dead.

Other high intelligence officers express their personal opinions that Hitler is dead.

Doctors give lengthy testimony that Hitler could not have lived long after April.

The military refuses to disclose the complete doctors' report on Hitler's health; however, it is admitted that he suffered from sinus trouble, among other things. —Wireless.

Duke Of York In Colony

H.M.S. DUKE OF YORK, ONE OF BRITAIN'S GIANT 35,000 TONS BATTLESHIPS, ENTERED HONG KONG LAST EVENING FLYING THE FLAG OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE BRITISH PACIFIC FLEET (ADMIRAL SIR BRUCE FRASER).

It was the same ship, flying the same flag that Admiral Sir Bruce Fraser, then Commander-in-Chief of the Home Fleet, saw the sinking of the Scharnhorst, the loss of her last big surface vessel eliminating Germany as a sea power. It was after this that Sir Bruce began to assemble his huge fleet for the Pacific war.

Sir Bruce was at Guam, decorating Fleet Admiral C. W. Nimitz (Allied Naval Commander-in-Chief in the Pacific) when news of the Japanese surrender came through.

He proceeded to Tokyo to represent Britain at the surrender ceremony a few days ago.

H.E. Rear-Admiral Harcourt paid a visit to the Duke of York in the evening and was guest of Admiral Sir Bruce Fraser at dinner.

Hatton Garden Mystery

A MYSTERIOUS VISIT WAS MADE TO THE LONDON DIAMOND MARKET YESTERDAY, WHEN POLICE SUDDENLY APPEARED AND COVERED ALL APPROACHES AND EXITS.

They ordered a halt to all transactions while a check-up was carried out.

Diamonds worth fortunes lay glittering on the tables, while police checked the identity papers and other credentials of more than 200 persons and then departed, apparently finding nothing wrong. —Wireless.

Stanley Comfort Boxes

COMFORT BOXES WERE DISTRIBUTED TO ALL WOMEN IN STANLEY YESTERDAY, AND THOSE WHO HAVE BEEN REGISTERED FOR THE NEXT EVACUATION SHIP ALSO RECEIVED OTHER CLOTHING.

The men and children received nothing, but their turn will come.

The Comfort Boxes contained: hair slides, comb, hair net, shampoo, mirror, lip stick, nail file, cold cream, face powder, powder puff, Deodorant, tooth brush, tooth paste, face towel, sun glasses, safety pins, needles, pins, white and black cotton, thimble, darning wool, tape, adhesive plaster, bandage and a pencil in a small box inside a bigger box in which were: Johnson's Baby Powder, wool, towel, hair brush, toilet roll, knitting needle, wool and instructions how to make jumper and a writing pad.

Those hoping to leave shortly received, in addition to the above a dress, a frock, a light coat, a cardigan, pyjamas, underwear, handkerchiefs and a pair of sandals.

The wool caused tremendous excitement as there were a multitude of shades, and as there was no choice in the matter many were anxious to exchange theirs for someone else's.

Stanley also had an issue of brandy!

Fire In Orontes

LONDON, SEPT. 13.—FIRE BROKE OUT ON THE DECKS OF THE 1,000,000 STERLING 20,000 TON ORIENT-LINER ORONTES IN TILBURY DOCKS TO-DAY.

The fire was localised after five hours. The Orontes returned from Australia and the Far East last week with troops and evacuees.

The Orontes is the second liner to be ablaze within six days. Last Saturday the Empress of Russia, Canadian Pacific 16,000 ton liner, was seriously damaged by fire in the dock at Barrow. —Reuter.

London, Sept. 13. Lord Wavell, Viceroy of India, left Victoria Station for Poole, Dorset, from where he will fly back to India. He is expected to reach his destination on Saturday afternoon. —Reuter.

THE CHINA MAIL

Registered Offices:
Windsor House (1st floor)
Des Voeux Road, C.
Hong Kong
Telephone: 92912 & 24054
Editor—W. J. Keenan, Esq.

TRANSITION

On the whole, Government last night had reason to be satisfied with the progress achieved in the substitution of the Hong Kong dollar as legal tender in the Colony for the Japanese military yen. Of most immediate importance ranked the reception accorded to the arbitrary dismissal of the yen and in that respect, the atmosphere might well have been worse. For a many, the decision came as a sharp shock, a most disagreeable surprise. For a good many, too, the proclamation inferentially turned into worthless paper their entire monetary resources. It is doubtful, however, if many such hardships as have been inevitably created can genuinely be classified as extreme, and in any case, the blow was soon softened by the ready adaptability of the Chinese. It was possible through the day, with military yen, to make minor purchases. Whether or not, those who chose to accept military yen have been altogether wise is not under discussion. The thing to be noted is that officials have reason to be grateful, for there seems no doubt but that the "black market" is serving to ease over the transition.

Absence of any "exchange rate" does admittedly complicate the process. Price-fixing in terms of the H.K. dollar is conjuring up many a severe headache. Most vocal among the disgruntled, however, are those with axes to grind, and, for our part, we find it difficult to sympathise with arguments which have their bases in the Japanese action in giving one military yen for two or four handsome-backed H.K. dollars and the disinclination of the British authorities to give good H.K. dollars for the grotesquely inflated totally unbacked currency issued by the Japanese. The new currency will restore a long unknown stability to market. That alone should be worth a lot.

MR. LAURENCE KADOORIE

Mr. Laurence Kadoorie, partner in Sir E. Kadoorie and Sons and a member of the board of directors of several leading Hong Kong firms, was an arrival by R.A.F. plane in Shanghai on Thursday. He had been interned since May, 1942.

On the same plane were Gr. Capt. W. S. P. Simmonds, D.F.C., Wing-Comdr. R. W. Payne and Sq.-Ldr. Alastair Fraser, who are here on a special mission. Conditions in the Internment Camps in Shanghai are quite good, Mr. Kadoorie told the "China Mail," as the camps received the support of a very large community of neutrals throughout.

The "underground" movement in Shanghai began to take control with the first rumours of peace, and American airmen were in the city by August 20.

POLICE POSTED AT FANLING

Officers of the Hong Kong Police Force were installed yesterday at the police post at Fanling in the New Territories. It is learned that 10 police officers were sent out to assume duty.

Policing of the Territories is mainly in the hands of the Commando Regiments, who are at the moment disarming and rounding up the Japanese garrisons at Fanling and elsewhere in the N.T.

NEW LINERS

The P. and O. and Orient Lines each plan to build a new 29,000-ton ship. Work has already begun on one and the second will be laid down early next year. The new time between London and Melbourne will be 28 days instead of the pre-war schedule of 36 days.—Reuter.

TO-DAY'S WEDDING

The wedding between Lance-let Alban Seattie and Sheila Mary Mackinlay will take place at St. John's Cathedral to-day at 4 p.m.

An average of 40 people daily are taking advantage of the Free Dental Clinic in King's Building.

Hospitals Come Through With Fine Record

A LOCAL DOCTOR HAS VISITED DURING THE PAST FEW DAYS THREE INSTITUTIONS WHICH HAVE BEEN ALLOWED TO FUNCTION BY THE JAPANESE. AND HAS SUBMITTED A REPORT TO THE CIVIL INFORMATION CENTRE AS FOLLOWS:—
"I have visited the Po Leung Kuk, the Tung Wah Hospital and the Kwong Wah Hospital. The Po Leung Kuk is a very fine institution. It is a very good example of the Japanese policy of 'letting the enemy do the work'."—
The Tung Wah Hospital is a very fine institution. It is a very good example of the Japanese policy of 'letting the enemy do the work'."—
The Kwong Wah Hospital is a very fine institution. It is a very good example of the Japanese policy of 'letting the enemy do the work'."—

The Directors and Staff of all three institutions are to be very heartily congratulated on the present state of affairs in the places under their control and on having carried on their work against very great difficulties and without any but the most sporadic help, either financially or in materials, from the Japanese Government.

We went into the Po Leung Kuk, an institution of a straggling line of poor Chinese children on their way to receive a free bowl of congee and beans. This daily distribution has been made for some considerable time to the poor of Causeway Bay district, and was restricted to children. Latterly the issue has been extended to adults and the numbers have increased from 400-600.

Once inside the building we were greeted most warmly by Mr. Tong who was for many years the Assistant Secretary to the Po Leung Kuk, and who has stuck at his job throughout the whole of the Japanese occupation. He reported that the Home has been kept up the whole three years by particularly handsome donations, by grants from the Chinese Charitable Association, with very occasional grants from the Japanese Association, with very occasional grants from the Japanese Administration, through the good offices of Dr. Selwyn Clarke and the Japanese Education Department.

At present there are 218 children, some of whom have been picked up from the streets, and a few sent by the Tung Wah Hospital. They are housed, clothed, fed and educated as there are four women teachers on the staff. The ages of the children range from five to 20, though one small mite in the kindergarten class could only claim three summers. Boys over the age of 10 years are sent to such places as the St. Louis Industrial School, but the girls are all kept until relatives or suitable husbands can be found.

An air of well-being and peace was everywhere: as we went by the class rooms, the signal was given by the child nearest the door, in one case by a vigorous punch of a bell—the class rose, the tiny ones in bits and bobs, the others as one man—and saluted us with a grave inclination of the head followed by a more spontaneous grin. One class room had previously been used for the teaching of handicrafts, but owing to lack of funds and materials this had to be discontinued.

The Po Leung Kuk has its own hospital with a clinic and several wards. In the isolation ward a few cases of skin disease were being treated; one ward had 18 under-nourished children who contrasted markedly with those children who had been some little time in the hands of the Po Leung Kuk, a third ward was used for a number of eye cases. All these children will doubtless improve now that they have better food and are housed in more sanitary conditions.

The buildings are in a very good state of repair: one shell hit of December 1941 was repaired early, and there has been no damage from bombs. The garden has suffered a change in that, like so many other places, it has been put under vegetables. But there is a general impression of brightness, airiness, cleanliness and a status quo ante bellum.

The Tung Wah Hospital was visited next, and, again, it appeared to the layman that everything was running with a pre-war efficiency.

The chief difference was that, whereas before December 1941 the Hospital was literally overflowing, with beds in between the normal rows and on the floor, there is now no overcrowding. This is doubtless due to the greatly reduced population of Hong Kong. There are at present 349 free patients and 27 paying patients, with a daily average of 100 out-patients. They include certain surgical cases, but the vast majority are suffering from malnutrition, beriberi, etc., tuberculosis and malaria. The patients are cared for by a staff of seven doctors, of which Dr. Thomas is the principal doctor, and 55 nurses, with one Principal nurse.

The Chairman and Directors have had a hard job to keep the Hospital going during the occupation; they had to rely on subscriptions, for the Japanese gave only occasional subsidies and no medical supplies at all. The present Chairman, Yung Sal-fong, and the two principal directors, Mr. C. L. Hsu and Mr. Lee O-lay, said that when they took

office in April of this year, times were particularly difficult but they had always managed to make ends meet. They received latterly subscriptions through the Chinese Charitable Organisation and just before they surrendered the Japanese obviously gave them a considerable quantity of rice, all of which helped. The average monthly expenditure was something like 2,000,000 yen, so it can well be understood how difficult it must have been to keep the hospital running and solvent, and Directors and Staff are to be very heartily congratulated on the fact that they managed to do so.

The story is the same for the Kwong Wah Hospital, Kowloon; unceasing effort and devotion to duty resulting in a going concern. The Kwong Wah Hospital is under the same directors as the Tung Wah and serves the congested areas of Mongkok, Lai-chi-kok and Yau-mat. The staff consists of six doctors, of whom Dr. Hua is the principal doctor, and 48 nurses. The number of patients is just under 300, but the out-patients are more numerous than at the Tung Wah Hospital, with a daily average of 300. This is doubtless because, generally speaking, the population of Kowloon is very much poorer than that of Hong Kong. There are some surgical cases, and, fortunately, both at the Kwong Wah and the Tung Wah their instruments and equipment—except for the removal of the ambulances and the replacement of a good microscope by a bad one—were untouched by the Japanese. The majority of cases are malnutrition, beriberi, pellagra, enteritis due to under-nourishment, tuberculosis with a 50 per cent increase owing to under-nourishment and unsanitary conditions, and malaria. Dr. Hua said that the only anti-malarial work the Japanese had done in Kowloon was to demand the return from the hospitals of all malaria patients, but this was easy, he said, to see from a glance at the addresses of the malarial patients how the mosquito infested districts had spread; first Kowloon-Tong (always a bad area even with anti-malarial work), then Homantin, Mongkok and Yau-mat. In 1943 there was a bad epidemic of dengue, but there had been no recurrence. One curious fact is the enormous decrease in maternity cases; from a pre-war annual average of 4,500, there is now an average of 450.

The difficulties of Dr. Hua, who has been principal doctor since before the war, with only one short break this year when he was obliged to take short rest owing to a threatened breakdown, have been manifold. During the war he had to accommodate and care for the staff and patients from the Precious Blood Hospital and Kowloon Hospital, La Salle College and he personally evacuated Lai-chi-kok Hospital. Then he had to face locusts, Japanese soldiers and Japanese gendarmes, later the Administration who wished to take over the Kwong Wah for a cabaret! It says much for Dr. Hua's personal courage, tenacity of purpose and powers of persuasion that the Kwong Wah continued to function as a hospital.

Internal difficulties of finance, etc., were the same as those at the Tung Wah. At one period in 1944 there was grave danger of closure owing to lack of adequate funds, but the nurses stepped into the breach; they sold flags, organised entertainment and by so doing raised 1,060,000 yen, which saved the day.

One other word apropos the nurses. Regular nurses training has been continued at the Hospital under a sister tutor and examinations and graduation have been held according to pre-war schedule.

A good deal more could be said about the splendid work done by Hospital and Kwong Wah Hospitals, the Po Leung Kuk, Tung Wah Hospital, but I can only add now how great is the debt of gratitude the Colony owes to them for their continued efforts in most adverse circumstances.

PATERSON'S NEW TITLE

Jackie Paterson of Glasgow added the British Empire bantamweight championship to his world fly-weight title, when he defeated Jim Brady, Dundee, in points over 15 rounds in Hamilton Park in Glasgow on Wednesday evening.

The referee showed no hesitation in giving the verdict to Paterson immediately the last round, which was fought at a terrific pace, was finished.—Wireless.

H. Q. ABOLISHED

Tokyo, Sept. 13.
Japanese Imperial Headquarters were formally abolished at noon to-day (Tokyo time) in accordance with General Douglas MacArthur's orders the Japanese News Agency reported.—Reuter.

WIVES WHO HAVE GONE TO ENGLAND

The following Hong Kong residents evacuated to Australia prior to the outbreak of the East Asiatic war have since proceeded to England:

Margaret Adam, Stai Martin Alexander, Gladys Allen, Emily Allison, Isabel Glow, Campbell Anderson, Alison May Anderson, Jean Andrews, Jessie Maud Andrews, Lydia Esther Baldwin, Esther Berkeley, Joan Louis Barnes, Vera Dora Barnett, Ethel May Bayting, E. H. Bondall, Frances Taylor, Bertam, Maud Florence, Billingham, Pauline Armtrude Birch, Margaret Blackbourn, Phyllis Blake, Irene Blanche Branson, Catherine Hinchins, Margaret Katherine Brown, Edith Brown, Eileen Marie Brunton, Alice Louise Burch, Vera Margaret Burford, Mary Byron, Dorothy Irene Cairns, Mabel Ellen Cairns, Margaret Monica Calthrop, Annie Calvert, Jennie Carey, Jane Hendry Caruthers, Winifred Dora Casey, Alice Elizabeth Channing, Dorothy Libina Chittenden, Violet Mary Clemen, Elizabeth Mary Coates, Phyllis Mary Cocks, M. F. Cole, Agnes Coleman, Annie Cornell, Jane Cool, Marjorie Miriam Craig, Mary Lowther Crookdale, Joyce Hilda Crutwell, Dagmar Mary Cutcher, Helen Guild Dall, Margaret D. G. Davies, Ethel Mary Davis, Ivy Davis, Lena Grant Dewar, Jane McK. Dewar, Elizabeth Dinnen, Evelyn Mary Dixey, Beatrice R. Dineen, Eileen Elsie Dunbar, Edith Louise Vuran Eales, Evelyn Hay Edwards, Marjorie Edna Elston, Marion Elizabeth Estall, Dorothy Evans, Margaret Everest, Dorothy T. Fan, May Hilda Ferguson, Kathleen Fisher, Lillie Fitzgerald, Lily Elizabeth Flegg, Marie Elaine Forsyth, Helen Clark Fraser, Kathleen E. Fraser, Florence Clara Fryer, Eileen Barbara Gabagan, Mary Elizabeth Glanville, Daisy Winifred Goodwin, Marion Fleming Goodwin, M. Gould, Agnes Hill Gowans, the Grant children, Frances Barbara Griffith, Ada Violet Grooms, Maxine Belle Groves, Harmony Budd Hancock, Eileen Doreen Hagreaves, Evelyn Harlow, Jean Harrow, Jane Harrow, Lillian Patsy Hayes, Jessie Wilson Headridge, Jane Hutchison Headridge, Betty Hansley, Nora Smitbert Hill, Catherine Hitchins, Esther V. Hooper, Eva Margaret Harden, Jean Howard, Margaret Ann Hudson, Isabella Hain Hunter, Antonia Hutton-Potts, Ella Marie Ingram, Faith Florence Innes, Bessie Jackson, Mary Joyce Jarvis, Mary Margaret Jencks, Elizabeth Williams Johnston, Mabel Kathleen Johnson, Dorothy Marjorie Jones, Margaret Jones, Ruby Isabel Kelly, Helen Scott Low Keown, Margaret Mary Grant Kerr, Master Albert Kirby, Ada Gertrude Landbert, Elsie Clam Le Ruisier, Jennie Houston Littlejohn, Nellie Lloyd Jones, Helen Holiday Logan, Janet E. C. Macfarlane, Edmunda Kinne Macfarlane, Arnet Mackey, Jessie Falcon Mackenzie, Isabella Dugan Mackenzie, Lily Isabel Mackenzie-Dow, Jessie Currie Main, Mary Kathleen Major, Gladys Grace Mallett, Minnie Mansell, Elsie Matkinson, Gertrude Maxwell, Anne McBride, Fayne McGilchrist, William McKay, Catherine MacLean McKellar, Agnes Roy Denison McKelvie, Kathleen Margery McKinlay, Jean McMaster, Mary McPherson, Helen McLean, Sophie Nicholls Micholmore, Bertha May Millington, Dorrie Alma Morston, Irene M. Morrison, Margaret Malcolm Morrison, Kathleen Eleanor Moss, Teresa Mottram, Elizabeth S. R. Munro, Hilda Mary Newman, Joan Mary Nickson, Nellie Foster Nimmo, Ruth Noble, Leo Catherine North, Helen O'Connor, Dorothy Grace Olden, Winifred Beale Orchard, Madeleine Blanche Partridge, Catherine Penny Paton, Margaret Sybil Peaker, Olive Pearce, Hazel Pearson, Helen Matilda Peck, Dorothy Joan Pennell, Lillian Mary Angus Perry, Ellen Lavrine Phillips (2 children), Myrtle Gladys Post, Olive Potter, Hilda Dorothy Poudrey, Dorothy Purvis, Christian Doreen Ralph, Dorothy Ann Roberts, Marian Robertson, Ivy C. M. Robertson, Mary Gladys Rodger, Ophelia Florence Ross, Ivy May Freesia Routley, Ruby Duncan Rowe, Marion Ruby Dorah Ryan, Elsie Nora Sargent Robina T. Scott, Jessie Laura Shepherd, Anne Sinclair, Jessie Edith Siddons, Hazel Agnes Skinner, Winifred, Edna Sloop, Janet Stuart Stephenson, Joan Marjorie Stevenson, Nellie Stoker, Betty Rosemary Strick, Mabel Mary Suckling, Irene Beatrice Sullivan, Sarah Girdle Tappender, Edith May Taylor, Kate Tuck, Helen Marian Utley, Ethel Anne Venn, Kay Lillian Vernell, Elizabeth Thompson Walker, Gladys

Sewing Shirts At Stanley

THE FINAL REPORT OF THE BRITISH WOMEN'S GROUP SEWING ROOM IN STANLEY HAS JUST BEEN HANDED IN. IT DESERVES MENTION.

This work, so vital to the well-being of internees, especially where the men are concerned, has perhaps received rather less recognition than it deserves. Stanley internees are, so rumour has it, somewhat inclined to take things for granted, but in this instance it is well known that a large number of men have very greatly appreciated the needlework done for them so unstintingly during the entire period of our internment.

The Convenor, Mrs. E. S. Longworth, states in her report that "the workshop will continue to function so long as people leaving the Colony either on repatriation or private endeavour to town, require its services." As she remarks: "there are fewer 'customers' now, though during the ten days following the armistice we worked longer and harder than ever before on emergency alterations and repairs." The demand for arm bands, flags, etc., was apparently also heavy, but every order was finished according to promise.

ONE NEEDLE

"The report continues: 'For some time we were in great difficulties as we had only one machine needle, but a frantic appeal was made which resulted in three needles being procured in the Camp.'

"One machine was 'borrowed' by the Japanese and retained for some weeks, but about the 20th August we regained possession of it plus one other very obsolete, odd looking machine which we have not dared to attempt to use.

"The bomb accident at St. Stephen's College brought in a lot of work—chiefly repairs to bedding—but not so much as the Bungalow 'C' accident.

"We have been able to assist released prisoners, by providing and altering garments and have also altered and repaired garments discarded by residents of the Married Quarters and re-issuing them to men whose needs were great. Some of the discarded garments were absolutely new and needed only the addition of buttons.

The total amount of work done during internment amounted to—Cut out 2,794; Made 2,774; Miscellaneous Work—3,893.

LOOTING BY JAPS IN SHANGHAI

Japanese looting of the city and jubilation of the neutral European community were the two principal features of the relief of Shanghai.

Transportation and accommodation for the first arrivals from the outside world was considerably speeded up through the efforts of many neutral nationals.

These delights on the Shanghai situation were obtained by the "China Mail" from Major Ian Coster, R.M., of Lord Louis Mountbatten's S.E.A.C. staff. Major Coster, formerly of the "Evening Standard," is the editor of "Phoenix," an S.E.A.C. publication.

The plane Major Coster arrived by was met by a Russian, Mr. Andreyoff, Asst. Superintendent of the Shanghai Hospital, who immediately arranged for transport, a triumphant procession riding the length of Shanghai's famous Nanking Road.

Andreyoff was subsequently hauled up before the Japanese Gendarmerie. Result was a lecture on "impolite" behaviour as "Japan had not yet officially surrendered."

A record of 161 "Hump" crossings is claimed by L.A.O. Len Bond of Bristol, flight engineer of the first R.A.F. plane to reach Shanghai from British India. The "Hump" is the popular R.A.F. name for the Himalaya barrier between India and China.

Margaret Walker, Lillian Maude Walker, Lillian Watson, Gertrude May Watson, Evelyn Winifred Webb, Alma Elizabeth Emily Webb, Grace Ann Weller, Ida May Wells, Winifred G. S. Wickerson, Josephine Wilcox, Mary Hilda Wilson, Kathleen Margaret Wood, Kathleen H. Woodman, Elizabeth Woodman, Elizabeth Woodward, Margaret Mary Woodward, Eileen Alice Wyatt, and Eileen Veronica Lai-Young.

Disarming Japs In Shanghai

CHUNGKING, SEPT. 13.
THE DISARMING OF JAPANESE TROOPS IN SHANGHAI WILL START TOMORROW.

Within five days, garrison duty in the city will be entirely taken over by General Tang En-po, commanding general of the Chinese Third Army Group Command.

The surrender of Japanese forces in Canton is due to take place on Sunday at the Sun Yat-sen Memorial Hall.

General Chiang Tai-chun, now Mayor of Shanghai, has assumed his post after taking over the puppet Shanghai municipal government.

The proclamation announcing the assumption of office by the Mayor was posted on the front wall of the premises of the puppet city government.

Official property of Government organizations in Nanking, as well as puppet officials' private property has been thoroughly looted.

Motor-cars originally belonging to the puppet police administration have either been stolen or replaced by worn-out cars, according to a statement by the new commissioner of police.—Reuter.

China's Plans

CHUNGKING, SEPT. 13.
THE CHINESE NATIONAL RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION WILL SET UP 16 BRANCH OFFICES, INCLUDING ONE FOR MANCHURIA AND ONE FOR FORMOSA.

To adjust finance and to return to pre-war levels, it is learned that the Government will withdraw from circulation large quantities of Fapi issued in wartime, and issue new currency called "sun."

A detailed plan is being worked out by Government organizations, and is now being considered by the Supreme National Defence Council.—Reuter.

BLITZ SALARIES

Owing to the exceptional circumstances prevailing at the time (1941), it is probable that a number of doctors, nurses, dispensers, stretcher-bearers, ambulance drivers etc., did not receive their due remuneration for services under the Civil Medical Defence Scheme.

Such persons are invited to send to Medical Headquarters, 1st Floor, Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank Building particulars of such services in order that steps can be taken to ensure pay warrants.

The above is a notice issued by Dr. P. S. Selwyn-Clarke, Director of Medical Services, through the Information Office yesterday.

U.S. TROOPS FOR CHINA

There is a strong possibility that American troops may be brought to China to temporarily occupy the country's major ports, General Wedemeyer has announced.

Manchuria might be included in the area Americans would occupy. He added that the troops would leave as soon as the situation had been stabilized.—Wireless.

STARVATION WARNING

Leading Tokyo industrialists told a group of correspondents to-day that Japan will be facing starvation this winter, and said that hunger might cost Japan as much as 8 million lives. They also predicted discontent among the masses, as well as a socialist revolution.—Wireless.

ADVANCE OF PAY TO H.K.V.D.C.

Advances of pay will be made to all mobilized ranks H.K.V.D.C. who are living out of barracks (other than those seconded to Essential Services) at Volunteer Headquarters, between 2 p.m. and 4 p.m. to-day September 15, 1945. Officers are asked to bring I.F.C.s and Other Ranks their Pay Books.

PUBLIC NOTICES

PETROLEUM PRODUCTS

Stocks of Petroleum Products, etc., other than those held by Government Departments and the recognised Essential Services Departments, must be declared and reported to the Deputy Fuel Controller (Oil) at Shell House (3rd floor) before 5 p.m. on September 20, 1945.

The Petroleum Products, etc., covered by this order, and the units in which they should be reported, are:—Gasoline (Petrol), gallons; Kerosene, gallons; Kerosene Distillate, Drums of 50 A. G.; Lubricating Oil (all grades), gallons; Diesel Fuel (Light and Heavy), Drums of 50 A. G.; Crude Petroleum Oil, Drums of 50 A. G.; Alcohol, gallons.

Particulars to be reported are:—(1) Name of owner, (2) address, (3) location of stocks, (4) How acquired, if purchased giving date and source of purchase.

Failure to comply with this order will render such stocks liable to confiscation, and the offender liable to penalties under the Defence Regulations.

J. B. HARRISON,
Deputy Fuel Controller (Oil),
Fuel Control.

Hong Kong, September 13, 1945.

NOTICE
REPATRIATION

1. All persons of European race (except those set out in paragraph 2) who desire repatriation should apply personally to this office with following particulars:—

- Surname and initials
- Sex
- Age
- Married or Single
- Nationality
- Present occupation
- Address and telephone number
- Destination
- Remarks

2. This notice does not refer to the following persons:—

- Present Residents of Stanley Camp
- Present Residents of St. George's Mansions Camp
- Members of the volunteer forces, their wives, families and dependants. (These will be dealt with by the O.C. Troops and orders will be issued shortly by the volunteer forces concerned.)
- Staffs of Government departments or essential service organizations. (These will be dealt with by separate circular to Heads of Departments and Controllers.)

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE

Hong Kong Bank Building,
(1st floor).

13th September, 1945.

POLICE NOTICE

Members of the public are requested to report without delay at the nearest Police Station the presence of any Japanese, Korean or Formosan still remaining at large in Hongkong Island and Kowloon.

C. H. Sansom, Col.
D.D.C.A. Police
(Commissioner of Police),
Hongkong.

13th September, 1945.

NOTICE

We have resumed work in our old offices, 4th floor, French Bank Building.

CREDIT FONCIER
D'EXTREME-ORIENT
Real Estate, Mortgages & Architects.

POSITION WANTED

Public School man, aged 46 had 22 years business experience in Hong Kong and South China outposts, also acted as Company Secretary for several years, and able to speak Cantonese, seeks executive position of responsibility. Medically fit and prepared to stay in Hong Kong in order to revive business until last evacuation when essential take leave to ensure fitness for future. Reason for wishing change of position due desire to better future prospects. Write "Secretary", c/o "The China Mail".

Wide Powers For Brigadier Macdougall; Civil Affairs Chief

TELEPHONE APPEAL

The demand for telephones for essential services is so heavy that it is impossible to supply services to others without considerable delay, says a Telephone Company statement.

Government departments, and others, requiring service, are requested to keep their requirements down to a minimum for stores, staff, and transport are all severely restricted.

Where telephones are found in offices previously occupied by Japanese it is possible that a certain proportion of them can be joined through but removals of such instruments to new positions cannot readily be done.

Where service is required and no previous line exists the installation cannot be carried out if considerable work is involved, unless the line is of vital importance.

The installation of switchboards for large firms cannot yet be considered.

Complaints regarding normally working lines which have gone out of order should be telephoned through in the ordinary way to 90.

SAME OLD STORY

American agents of the counter intelligence corps moved into Tokyo newspaper and radio offices immediately after the directive was issued, and began the censorship of Japanese dispatches.

The first article to be censored was one prepared by the "Nippon Times."

This declared that American troops had committed "maximal" few rapes in their occupation of Tokyo proper which, it said, was something of a change for American doughboys.

The article was typical of the Japanese propaganda campaign against the Americans. Wireless.

CHINESE P.O.W.

Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek has asked Lieutenant-General A. C. Wedemeyer to wire to General MacArthur, requesting him to investigate the condition of Chinese war prisoners in Japan.

The Chungking press has played up the numerous reports from Chinese correspondents in Japan, describing the camp for Chinese war prisoners in Japan, who are practically forgotten. Wireless.

RADIO

SATURDAY, 15th SEPTEMBER, 1945.
ZBW HONGKONG Broadcasting on Frequencies of 630 Kilocycles from 12.30-1.30 p.m., 6.30-7.30 p.m. and 9.0-10.30 p.m. on 9.47 Megacycles.

HAL LORENZO BACK AGAIN

12.30 p.m.—Variety.

1.00 p.m.—News & Announcements.

1.10 p.m.—Dance Music.

1.30 p.m.—Compositions of Lehar.

2.00 p.m.—Close down.

6.30 p.m.—New Dance Music.

7.00 p.m.—News & Announcements.

7.10 p.m.—Valdimir Horowitz at the Piano.

7.30 p.m.—Excerpts from Gilbert & Sullivan.

8.00 p.m.—A Light Orchestral Programme.

8.25 p.m.—Tiana Lemnitz (Soprano).

8.35 p.m.—A Mozart Concerto.

9.00 p.m.—News & Announcements.

9.10 p.m.—STUDIO Farewell Talk by His Excellency Mr. F. G. Gimson, G.M.G., Lieut. Governor of Hongkong.

9.30 p.m.—STUDIO—Hal Lorenzo at the Piano.

9.50 p.m.—Light Orchestral Programme.

10.00 p.m.—London Relay—The News and Highlights from the News-papers.

10.15 p.m.—London Relay—"Home-ward Bound," A Programme for Prisoners-of-War.

10.30 p.m.—Close down.

Starting at 12.30 to-day, the daily English and Chinese transmissions from this Station will be on separate medium wave frequencies. The Chinese programme alone will be transmitted on the present frequency of 635 K.C.s. The English programme will be transmitted on 690 K.C.s (434.5 Metres).

The Chinese programme will be put on Short Wave, 9.47 M.C.s, at 1.30-2 p.m. and 7.30-9 p.m.

The English programme on the same short wave will be from 12.30-1.30 p.m., 6.30-7.30 p.m., and 9.10-10.30 p.m.

All times are H.K. Local Time; 9 hours in advance of G.M.T.

No Government By Council Yet

BRIGADIER D. M. MACDOUGALL, WHO HOLDS THE APPOINTMENT OF CHIEF CIVIL AFFAIRS OFFICER IN THE COLONY'S MILITARY ADMINISTRATION, IS INVESTED WITH WIDE POWERS UNDER A PROCLAMATION ISSUED BY H.E. REAR-ADMIRAL CECIL HARCOURT, THE C-IN-C, YESTERDAY AFTERNOON.

DURING THE MILITARY REGIME, THERE WILL BE NO EXECUTIVE OR LEGISLATIVE COUNCILS IN BEING. AND BRIGADIER MACDOUGALL WILL, FROM THE ISSUE OF THE PROCLAMATION, HAVE THE FULL POWERS OF THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL AND LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, SUBJECT TO THE OVER-RIDING AUTHORITY OF THE MILITARY GOVERNOR.

The Proclamation was issued in anticipation of the early departure from the Colony of R.E. Mr. F. C. Gimson, who is leaving on Sunday. His Honour the Chief Justice and other officials of the civil government.

Brigadier Macdougall was the head in London of the Hong Kong Planning Board at the Colonial Office, and automatically qualified for the high post which he now assumes.

The Proclamation states that in view of the privations the officials referred to above have suffered they cannot be expected to remain in the Colony and arrangements are being made for their departure.

The restoration of civil government is being deferred until adequate and suitable personnel can be provided and the general conditions of the Colony permit such restoration.

The C.I.A.O. delegates powers to the Chief Civil Affairs Officer to amend, suspend or vary enactments; to make regulations; to act for the Governor in Council or Legislative Council.

WIDE POWERS
The C.I.A.O. has power (1) to make regulations controlling (a) the export or import of currency, securities, commodities or articles of any description; (b) any industry, production, manufacture or any undertaking, profession or occupation; (c) the profession, use, disposition, acquisition, or movement of any form of transport or of any supply commodity or article; (d) immigration, emigration and the movement of persons; (e) entry into or exit or evacuation from any area or premises; (f) publication or transmission of any matter or thing; (g) the holding of any meeting, procession or demonstration; (h) the presentation of any spectacle or public entertainment; (i) the display of any flag, symbols or accoutrements; (j) the use of highways, roads, ports, harbours or other means of communication; (k) requiring persons to do work or render services and providing for the remuneration in kind or in currency for such work or services; (2) censorship of any matter or thing; (3) the furnishing of any return or information connected with any matter which he may provide for by regulations; and may provide for the enforcement of such regulations by appropriate penalties and sanctions, including arrest without warrant, search of persons and premises, forfeiture, revocation and suspension of licences and permits and closure of premises.

DEFERRED POWER
Under Article 4, the C.I.A.O. has power whenever he is satisfied that such course is necessary for the safety of the Forces, the suppression of disorder, or the preservation of public order, by order that any person specified in such order—be detained in any suitable place, or be subjected to such restrictions regarding residence, business or intercourse with other persons as may be specified.

The Chief Civil Affairs Officer may also make any such order as aforesaid against—(a) any person reasonably suspected of committing treason or of having committed treason; (22, 23, or 27 of the Defence Regulations, 1940; at any time between the outbreak of war with Japan and the establishment of a Military Administration in Hong Kong; or (b) any person against whom a deportation order might be made; provided that no such order shall be made under this Article against a person entitled to be treated as a prisoner-of-war.

The powers conferred by the proclamation take effect independently and in addition to the Emergency Powers (Defence) Acts 1939 and 1940 but the proclamation prevails where inconsistencies might arise.

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Major Attlee's Message

THE FOLLOWING TELEGRAM, FROM THE PRIME MINISTER, MAJOR CLEMENT ATTLEE, DATED SEPTEMBER 10, HAS BEEN RECEIVED BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR MR. F. C. GIMSON, G.M.G.

"I have learnt with admiration of the energy and spirit with which you, after your long ordeal in Stanley, first of all took the initiative and have since supported Admiral Harcourt in restoring British Administration."

"I should like you and all your Civil Officers to know the high value I attach to your indomitable courage and splendid service."

Mr. Gimson's reply, dated September 12, reads:—

"I have received your message and I and all officers and members of Essential Services organisations concerned with me in bridging over the interim period after the Japanese ceased fighting feel honoured and grateful for your words of praise."

"It was our duty to do what has earned, even in a small measure, your commendation."

C. P. FALLON.

C. P. FALLON.

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Fifty Stanley Births

FIFTY-ONE BIRTHS OCCURRED AT STANLEY DURING THREE AND A HALF YEARS OF INTERMENT. THE FOLLOWING IS THE COMPLETE LIST, AS TAKEN FROM THE REGISTER:—

1942

Jeff, Elizabeth Ann, January 27.

Hobbs, Richard William, January 28.

Denton, Camille Tweed, April 2.

Died June 6.

Morris, Barbara Mary, April 3.

Breiner, John Alexander, April 6.

Motcalfe, Rodney Michael, April 11.

Owens, Madeline Jeanette, April 14.

Burt, Christopher John, May 1.

Gover, Arthur, May 3. Died May 4.

Hackett, Connor, May 6.

Jack, David Ross, May 26.

Ferguson, Heather Carol Ogilvie, June 3.

Simpson, Douglas Robert, June 30.

Fyfe, Elizabeth Mary, July 31.

Nance, Jonathan Goforth, August 3.

Cauthery, George William Hunter, September 2.

Ogley, Olivia Maria, September 3.

Seymour, Maureen Kathleen, October 14.

Mitchell, Rosemary Virginia, October 31.

Clarke, Anthony, December 2.

Died December 14.

McDermott, Margaret Lillian, December 18.

Sallis, Janet Carol, December 25.

1943

Cochrane, Alexander Graham, August 1.

Harris, William Bernard, August 6.

Rex, Anthony Charles Edward, August 13.

Willerton, Norvel Leslie James, August 18.

Davis, Kenneth Anthony Tyrtoff, September 12.

Hinsworth, Brooke, September 19.

Cooke, Margaret Ruth Wallace, October 5.

Kinlock Fione, Katherine, November 10.

Wright-Brown, Clarke, Jenn, December 23.

1944

Culver, Daphne Esther, January 10.

Clarke, Dennis Anthony, January 31.

Nance, Eunice Jean, February 9.

Stevens, Christine, February 24.

Tanner, Barry Clarke, February 28.

Ramsay, Alexander, March 13.

Mitchell, Robert McGregor, May 2.

Wells, Alan Gordon James, May 18.

McDermott, Rosaleen Frances Mary, July 2.

Ward, Gerald Wynne, July 15.

Worrall, William Richard, August 13.

Veriga, Lydia Elizabeth, September 6.

Reddish, Veronica Ann, September 7.

1945

Fox, Maureen Patricia, January 3.

Kennard, Joanna Margaret, June 11.

Heath, Guy Ian Howard, June 14.

Keates, Robert Anthony, June 28.

Williams, Raymond Brinlay, July 10.

Cochrane, Fern Alexandria, August 22.

ARE YOU LEAVING?

Keep up-to-date with the reconstruction of Hong Kong by subscribing to "The Weekly China Mail," which will also contain all local news and photographs from "The Hong Kong Sunday Herald."

EVERY THURSDAY
30 CTS.

OVERSEAS
(INCLUDING POSTAGE)

3 MONTHS . . . \$5.50
6 MONTHS . . . \$11.00
ONE YEAR . . . \$22.00

THE NEWSPAPER ENTERPRISE LTD.

Windsor House, 1st Floor.

Tel. 32312

VOLUNTEER LOSSES

A Hong Kong Volunteer Defence Corps notice issued yesterday states:

Lt.-Col. B. J. R. Mitchell, O.B.E., E.D., Officer Commanding H.K.V.D.C., and Major E. N. Thursby, Adjutant H.K.V.D.C., wish on behalf of Col. R. B. Rose, M.C., and all ranks H.K.V.D.C., to convey their most sincere condolences to all those whose next of kin were killed in the service of the H.K.V.D.C. or died whilst prisoners-of-war. It is hoped very shortly to make full arrangements for all such next of kin.

ANOTHER NOTICE STATES:

All categories H.K.V.D.C. as detailed below who are at present in Hong Kong or Kowloon should call personally at Volunteer Headquarters, Lower Albert Road, in order that full particulars may be taken.

(a) Volunteers who were released from Shamshu Camp by the Japanese Military Authorities.

(b) Wives and dependants of war casualties and Volunteers who died as prisoners-of-war.

(c) Volunteers who were advised to go to their homes by the G.O.C. (Major General Maltby) on and after December 25, 1941, and who thus did not become prisoners-of-war.

(d) All those who escaped from prisoner-of-war camps and are still in the Colony.

(e) Next of kin of H.K.V.D.C. members now in Japan.

All mobilized ranks H.K.V.D.C. (less those seconded to the Hong Kong Government, Essential Services and those living at Stanley Internment Camp) who are living out in the town and who have wives and/or dependants in this Colony will report as early as possible to Volunteer Headquarters so that particulars of families, etc., may be taken.

PHOTOS FROM CAMPS
ON DISPLAY AT

FRANCIS WU'S
STUDIO

18A, GLOUCESTER ARCADE

EXPRESS PASSENGER
AND

FREIGHT SERVICE

HONG KONG

HOW THE NAVY MANAGED WITH 550 MEN

SPAIN CHANGING COAT

A four-day meeting of the Spanish Cabinet has decided on the elimination of the Fascist salute; the appointment of Cristobal Castillo, former Under-Secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Relations, as Consul-General in Tangier, thus, apparently, accepting Allied rule there;

Approval of the decrees determining the basis of an electoral census, thus indicating that elections are contemplated;

Fourthly, to establish a commission to prepare full application of the bill of rights which was recently drawn up.

The decisions were announced 24 hours after the United States had placed Spain and the Argentine in the same class with enemy nations for purposes of immediate post-war trade, indicating America's displeasure with militarist governments.—Wireless.

U.S. HELP TO BRITAIN

In connection with the land-lease talks now in progress in Washington it is stated that any recommendations for American help to Britain would have to be passed by Congress.

Details of the conference would not be disclosed so as not to influence Congress. Lord Keynes has told the Americans frankly where Britain stands.—Reuters.

The first estimate of the Canadian 1945 wheat crop amounts to 321,409,000 bushels a decrease of 114,000,000 bushels from 1944.—Reuters.

NOTICE

Certain Australian Red Cross supplies will shortly be available for distribution. All persons who have been released from Prisoner-of-war or Internment Camps and are not working with essential service organisations are invited to furnish the Colonial Secretary's Office with the following particulars in writing:—Name, age, sex, address, where interned.

Heads of Departments and Controllers have already been requested to supply numbers of essential service personnel.

Colonial Secretary's Office.

12th September, 1945.

POLICE WARNING

An organization calling themselves the "Special Action Squad" and claiming a connection with the British Army Intelligence Service are making illegal demands on the public. The members of the organization usually produce a card with the heading "Certificate Special Service Action Service Corps, Hongkong". Any member of the public being troubled by this organization is earnestly requested to hand the card over to the nearest police officer, or in cases where this action is impracticable make an immediate report to the nearest Police Station.

C. H. SANSOM, Col.
D.D.C.A. Police
(Commissioner of Police)

NOTICE

Consumers having Gas Meters and Appliances on hire from this Company are requested to communicate with us, giving details of such Meters and Appliances, stating if they wish to retain them, and what repairs, if any, are required.

Date of resumption of gas supply will be notified later.

F. GOODWIN,
Controller of Gas.

Hong Kong, 14th Sept., 1945.

EAT AT
JIMMY'S
TO-DAY

Behind The Re-Occupation

NOW THAT THE COMMANDOS AND MEN OF THE ROYAL AIR FORCE HAVE COME IN THEIR THOUSANDS, RATINGS AND MARINES OF THE ROYAL NAVY WILL EVENTUALLY BE HANDING OVER THEIR PATROL DUTIES IN HONG KONG AND RETURNING TO THEIR REAL BUSINESS OF SAILING WARSHIPS.

IT CAN NOW BE REVEALED THAT THE NAVY REOCCUPIED HONG KONG FOURTEEN DAYS AGO WITH A FIRST FLIGHT CONSISTING OF A LANDING FORCE OF 500 FROM H.M.S. SWIFTSURE AND EURYALUS. THE NAVAL PARTIES ROUNDED UP 600 JAPANESE IN THE DOCKYARD IN THE FIRST HOUR.

The next phase of the operation was the evacuation from the island of all Japanese. For this additional shore parties were landed from H.M.S. Anson and H.M.S. Indomitable and the destroyers H.M.S. Kempenfelt, Ursa, Whirlwind, Tyrian and Tuscany.

The task then became one of maintaining law and order and for this purpose the shore force was divided into two—one known as the Brown Force, commanded by Commander W. L. M. Brown D.S.C., R.N. and the other Kennedy Force, commanded by Commander A. R. Kennedy, R.N. Men for the two forces were drawn from H.M.S. Anson, Swiftsure, Euryalus (later relieved by H. M. C. S. Ontario) and the H. M. Aircraft Carrier Indomitable (later relieved by H.M.S. Vengeance).

ISLAND DIVIDED
The island was divided into sections for patrol. Brown Force took over such districts as Aberdeen, Taikeo, and Stanley and parts of the town and, generally speaking, the Peak. Kennedy Force completely deployed the two forces comprised about 550 men each, of which probably 450 were on active patrol and the remaining 100 on administrative, communications, medical and transport duties.

At the present moment the Hong Kong Police Force is not strong enough to act independently and they have to work with a nucleus of naval and military forces in each small unit.

When the first landing parties came ashore they were self supporting for 24 hours. Each man carried a sealed tin containing three meals in a special pack.

AMMUNITION DUMPS
The Japanese left ammunition dumps all over the island and their discovery and guard is a perpetual source of worry to the naval forces.

One touch of humour creeps into it. The Japanese left behind untouched large quantities of our own ammunition captured in 1941.

The navy is securing the dumps for blanks to fire the 21 guns salute when the surrender is signed.

Warships have no room for blank charges in wartime and the ships that entered Hong Kong were better prepared for firing a destructive broadside rather than a victory salute.

Brown Force amongst other things has provided a daily transport service between the town and Stanley Camp which has proved a godsend to the internees. They have also "adopted" Stanley Camp and provided food delicacies, and magazines for the internees still living there.

Kennedy Force rounded up 100 Japanese in the town, some of whom arrived in a junk going to Canton and were unaware of the surrender.

A WHITE HORSE!
One Japanese riding a white horse through the streets was reported to Kennedy Force and was arrested. He is believed to have been the Japanese police chief.

Recreational facilities for the men have been almost nil but their behaviour has been without complaint and very little sickness has been reported amongst them.

SURVEY OF TUNNELS

The Royal Air Force in Kowloon are carrying out a survey of the tunnels dug in the hillside on the mainland either in the Air Raid Precautions shelter scheme or by the Japanese during the occupation. Notes are being made for repairs and some demolition work has already been done where tunnels were condemned as dangerous.

Bevin Scheme To Go Unaltered

BLACKPOOL, SEPT. 13.—THE GOVERNMENT WILL ADHERE TO THE MAIN PRINCIPLES OF THE BEVIN SCHEME FOR THE MOBILIZATION OF LABOUR, MR. GEORGE ISAACS TOLD THE TRADE UNION CONGRESS HERE TO-DAY.

HE SAID THAT WHAT WAS WANTED WAS NOT AN ALTERNATIVE PLAN BUT A SPEED-UP OF THE RELEASES UNDER THE PRESENT SCHEME.

THE GOVERNMENT IS FULLY SYMPATHETIC TO THE SPIRIT OF THE TRADE UNION CONGRESS RESOLUTION ON DEMOBILISATION.

PALESTINE'S NEW ROLE

London, Sept. 13.
Reuters' military correspondent writes that while the British Government has yet decided on its future policy in Palestine, the strategic provision of British dispositions in the Middle East now appears to be under way.

Broadly, the idea behind the revision is that in future neither Iraq nor Egypt will be an essential or secure basis for military power in the Middle East which will be largely a matter of air and naval power.

A maintenance of air bases would require considerable protection against the repetition of events like the 1941 rising in Iraq, whereas air power strongly based on Palestine would be able to be exercised over the entire Middle East and Suez.—Reuters.

REBUILDING KOWLOON

MANY ROADS AND SIDE STREETS IN KOWLOON ARE BLOCKED WITH DEBRIS AND FALLEN MASONRY. SOME-TIMES IN LARGE PIECES.

As a result of bombing and of demolition clearance, the badly damaged areas in Kowloon are Hungshom, north and west of Kowloon Docks and the Koon-chung area, north of Whitfield Barracks, along Hankow Road. In addition to fallen buildings there are a number of other buildings which are in a falling state.

An inspection of the devastated areas was made on Wednesday and an estimate of labour and transport required is being prepared. It is not expected that either technical or labour difficulties will be allowed to interfere with the rehabilitation work.

One cheerful aspect of the situation is that these areas can be levelled—Wider streets and workers' houses of modern design will replace the rabbit warrens of pre-war times.

GESTAPO HAD IT READY

Allied intelligence officers have found lists in Germany containing the names of hundreds of British people the Gestapo had planned to arrest.

They range from Churchill and his Ministers, obscure Jewish refugees. The lists include Dan-can Sandys, Lady Astor, the late Lord Baden-Powell, Noel Coward, Sybil Thorndyke, Vic Oliver, Epstein, Paul Robeson, David Low and many journalists and broadcasters.—Reuters.

OCEAN YACHT RACE

Cowes, Sept. 13.—The first ocean yacht race since 1939 started on Thursday with the departure from here of eight craft in the Royal Ocean Club's cross-Channel contest to Dieppe, France, about 210 miles away.

Because of mine fields off the Channel Islands a British destroyer accompanied the competitors. This race was a major yachting event before the war.—Reuters.

MORE THAN HALF DIE

OF A CONTINGENT OF 7,500 PRISONERS OF WAR WHO WERE GIVEN FORCED LABOUR ON THE BURMA-THAI RAILWAY, 3,500 HAVE RETURNED.

Three thousand are buried along the way whilst many others died on the journey back again.

Major Wild, who was with the contingent, told of a march through the jungles for two and a half weeks and when they reached their destination 750 men died from cholera.—Reuters.

Homma Seeks to Escape

TOKYO, SEPT. 13.
INFORMED SOURCES SAID TO-DAY THAT GENERAL HOMMA, COMMANDER OF THE JAPANESE FORCES IN THE 1941 PHILIPPINES INVASION, FLED FROM TOKYO THREE DAYS AGO TO GO INTO THE COUNTRYSIDE.

There was no publicity on his departure. General MacArthur, supreme Commander for the Allied forces, has a strong personal reason for wanting Homma in the roundup of war criminals.

Homma commanded the overwhelming forces which defeated MacArthur's small army on Bataan and Corregidor.

As commander, he probably will be held responsible for the infamous "march of death" of Americans and Filipinos from Bataan to an internment camp more than 50 miles northward—a march in which hundreds died or were killed and thousands suffered the tortures of thirst and physical abuse, with buffalo wallows providing their only drinking water at times.

New York Lionises General

New York, Sept. 13.—The greatest blizzard of torn paper in the history of New York's famed financial district showed down from the skyscrapers on Thursday in welcome to Lt. Gen. Jonathan Wainwright. Police estimate that 8,000,000 New Yorkers turned out to cheer the gallant defender of Bataan and Corregidor who was recently liberated from a Japanese prison camp.

A 17-gun salute boomed out as Wainwright, smiling and happy, arrived by plane from Washington at La Guardia airport. He was then taken through the streets of the financial district where with ticker tape, torn newspapers and torn telephone books almost hiding his car at times Mayor La Guardia made him an honorary citizen of the city.—Reuters.

BRIEF SPEECH

Grinning, General Wainwright rode through showers of confetti, between cheering thousands as New York turned out in a mammoth welcome. He spoke briefly: "Our sacrifice will be in vain if we allow this nation to grow indifferent to danger again."—Wireless.

MEDICAL CARE

According to a notice, signed by the Director of Medical Services, wives and dependents of Government officials and members of the essential services who were interned in the Prisoners-of-War or Civilian Internment Camps may receive medical care in the following centres:—

Hong Kong Island: Fire Brigade Building, ground floor, 9 a.m.-12 noon; 2 p.m.-4 p.m.
Queen's Road Outpatients' Department, Salyunghun, 9 a.m.-12 noon; 2 p.m.-4 p.m.
Kowloon Medical Post, No. 1 Surgery, 1st Floor, Peninsula Hotel 10 a.m.-11 a.m.; 2 p.m.-4 p.m.
Kowloon Hospital Outpatients' Department, 9 a.m.-12 noon; 2 p.m.-4 p.m.
Tsimshatsui Health Centre, Nathan Road, 9 a.m.-12 noon; 2 p.m.-4 p.m.
N.B. The Tsimshatsui Health Centre, Nathan Road, is also available to wives of Indian and Chinese police and members of the general public.

FIREWOOD DUMPS IN N.T.

According to Lieut. J. F. Thaworth of the Botanical and Forestry Department, the amount of firewood lying in various dumps in Tai Po, Fanling and Sheungshui is something like 1,000 tons. Supplies from these dumps are already being transported to Kowloon daily by train.

The Netherlands East Indies government has started a campaign against the black market by recalling all Dutch banknotes and replacing them with new ones. It states the publication "Iron will allow the government to meet inflation."—Reuters.

Record Yearling Prices

New records were set up at the yearling sales at Newmarket on Thursday when 71 lots realised 148,470 guineas, making 289 lots aggregating 5,700 guineas so far this week for an average of 1,680 guineas with one more day to go.

A further 36 lots are to be disposed of. The Maharajah Cackwar of Baroda, who created history in paying 28,000 guineas for a purchase the previous evening, was early in the market again and secured what may prove a real bargain in his purchase of a fine looking yearling filly by Owen Tudor out of Gold Apple, for the moderate figure of 5,000 guineas.

Her sire won the 1941 Derby.

Prince Ali Khan was the under-bidder for a yearling colt by Hyperion out of Windrush, which went for 8,000 guineas to Irish overseas agents for shipment to the United States.—Reuters.

Izvestia Satisfied

Moscow, September 13.—"Izvestia" observer expressed the belief to-day that "mutual understanding and co-operation will emerge from the five-power conference of foreign ministers now meeting in London."

The observer spoke of "inevitable difficulties and differences" but added "experience of international conferences of the great powers in the past gives foundation for thinking that in the London discussions mutual understanding will be reached and co-operation consolidated. All the world awaits the council's decisions with tense attention," he said.—Reuters.

EXPECTANT MOTHERS

It is announced that expectant mothers are invited to attend the ante-natal clinics at the Tung Yeh Maternity Hospital. This hospital has now been re-opened and is ready to receive lying-in patients without the payment of fees for the time being.

The Tung Wah Hospital is also prepared to receive expectant mothers for delivery without payment of fees for the time being.

The Kwong Wah Hospital in Kowloon will also receive expectant mothers for delivery without payment of fees for the time being.

ATOMIC BOMB IN PRODUCTION

From Portland, Oregon it was announced yesterday by the commanding officer of the Hanford, Washington, atomic bomb project that the principle of atomic energy was common knowledge; however, the structure of the weapon and the processes of production remain closely-guarded secrets. He revealed that the Hanford atomic bomb plant was operating, and no interruption of activity was expected.—Wireless.

WATER FOR MID-LEVELS

Water will be supplied to the mid-levels, Hong Kong, i.e. May Road, Conduit Road and Robinson Road areas as soon as fuel is available for pumping into the surface reservoir. This is expected within the next week.

BANK RETURN

The Bank of England return for the week ending September 12, shows public deposits at 180, bankers' deposits at 218.6, other accounts 55.0, government securities 275.4, discounts and advances 2.2, security money 8, notes, gold and silver coin 20.3, note circulation 1,380.2 millions, bank rates, 2 per cent, bar gold 172 shillings.—Reuters.

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